

indicated by m/v light records, the figure having declined subsequently, but melanic *rumicis* has remained at the comparatively low level of 20%, and this for both broods. Chalmers-Hunt (*Lep. of Kent*) states that the melanic form of *rumicis* seems not to have been noted in the county prior to 1892, and *carbonaria* was first recorded in Kent in 1901, so the length of time that these melanic forms have been known to inhabit the county is similar. In the *Lepidoptera of Kent* an error occurs regarding the prevalence of the melanic form of *rumicis* where the author suggests that this form is confined to the second generation, for my Dartford records indicate it is equally common in the two broods.

*Rumicis* has been attracted to my m/v light usually singly, very rarely as many as three; however on July 27th, 1983 there were twenty, curiously all typical specimens.

The above observations prompt several questions:—

- (a) In what other areas is *rumicis* more noted in the second brood?
- (b) What is the % of melanic forms of *rumicis* elsewhere?
- (c) Is industrial melanism in this species still increasing?
- (d) What % of the populations of *rumicis* in areas such as Co. Clare is melanic? — B. K. WEST, 36 Brair Road, Bexley, Kent.

A NON-COASTAL BREEDING RECORD OF CALOPHASIA LUNULA HUFN.: TOADFLAX BROCADE. — This moth, especially as a breeding species, is usually associated with coastal areas. However, on 25th September 1983, I found a mature larva in my front garden at Larkfield, five miles north-east of Maidstone. It was feeding on *Linaria purpurea* (L.) Mill. (Purple Toadflax) and pupated shortly afterwards on 29th September. The imago emerged on 21st June 1984. A search of other plants of *Linaria* in the garden failed to reveal more larvae or any obvious signs of feeding. — D. A. CHAMBERS, 15 Briar Close, Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent.

SITOTROGA CEREALELLA OL. (LEP.: GELECHIIDAE) IN HEREFORDSHIRE. — This moth, a native and sometimes pest of warmer climes, has been emerging in great numbers from the Sandford Collection of straw work now housed at the Churchill Gardens Museum, Hereford. The collection came from Eye Manor near Leominster and includes a number of items of foreign origin. It is thought that the constant very warm microclimate that is a feature of part of the Gallery during the winter (the room being directly above the central heating boiler) was responsible for the emergence; the straw work was put on display during the summer. Initially a number in excess of 300 were removed from the main display case (floor area about 4ft sq), others were taken from the walls or from other free-hanging work. Several pairs were observed *in cop.* in grooves in the moulding around doors or windows. Numbers continued to emerge throughout December 1984 and January 1985, with an occasional one or two up to the time of writing this note.